BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1823. [NUMBER 1593.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS Secretary.

Accountant General's Office,
7TH MARCH, 1823.

MEMORANDUM.

IT is desirable that Agents tendering Promissory Notes belonging to their constituents, for transfer into the New 5 per cent Loan, should particularly specify whether the Proprietors be resident in Europe or otherwise; and in the event of any of the Notes in question having been endorsed over to their present holders under a power of Attorney, the said powers or notorial copies of same accompany the Tender.

2nd. That the Bond or Engagement, under which the Commissioners for the reduction of the Honorable Company's debt in India are permitted to receive the Tender of the notes of absentee Proprietors, from Agents, in the absence of instructions from their Principals, should accompany the notes so tendered, for the purpose of being deposited in the General Treasury at Fort William.

3rd. That it is also desirable that the names of the Individuals in whose favor Bills on Bombay, or on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, may be required for the Interest, should be specified on the back of each note, accompanied with the usual solemn declaration that the parties, on whose behalf the Interest is claimed by Bills on England, are actually resident in Europe.

4th. It is deemed proper further to state, for the benefit of those who may not possess any other ready means of informing themselves on the subject, that the New Loan was, at the date of the latest official accounts from Calcutta, at a premium of 8 per cent. and that it was expected that it would very soon rise much higher. That the Loan now paying off there, is calculated to amount to Thirteen Crores of Rupees, of which Four Crores will be paid off in Cash. and that all Notes that may not reach the Commissioners on or before the 30th of April next, will certainly be so discharged. Those therefore who intend to transfer their property into the new Loan will see the propriety of doing so immediately, the more especially as when placed in course of payment after the 31st of March 1825, it will be discharged in the inverse order of the Register.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE
OUTER GATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
POWDER WORKS.
AT
MAZAGON,
On WEDNESDAY the 12th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A QUANTITY of DAMAGED STRAW, condemned by a Committee, belonging to the Hon'ble Company.

The damaged Straw to be cleared away and paid for immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

A. MANSON,
Capt. Artillery and Agent for Gunpowder.

By Order of the Military Board
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

Bombay 4th March 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on MONDAY, the 17th Instant,
AT 5 P. M.
WILL BE DISPOSED OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A Commodious UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, and a small House, and out Houses belonging to the Estate of the late FRANCISCO ROBERTO, situated in the *Oart de Colle* in the vicinity of the Fish Bazar, on the Breach Candy Road.

The conditions of the sale will be made known on the spot, on the day of sale.

The Premises may be viewed on application to Messrs. ALEXANDER JOZE PEREIRA, and MATHEUS DE CRUZ the Executors to the Estate.

Bombay 7th March 1823.

SALE BY AUCTION,
Humphreys & Young,
WILL SELL
ON THIS DAY,
SATURDAY the 8th of March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE FEW ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE
NOW REMAINING,
CONSISTING OF.

A SMALL Set of dining Tables, 3 Sofa Tables, some Chests of Drawers, Painted Floor Cloths &c.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS and YOUNG being on the eve of their departure to Europe, take this opportunity of returning thanks to their friends and Customers, and request that such debts as are outstanding may be paid to MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. their Agents, who will grant receipts for the same.

Humphreys and Young further beg that claims against their concern may be sent in, without delay, for payment.

Bombay 8th March 1823.

FOR SALE,
FIVE PATENT
CHAIN CABLES,
LATELY IMPORTED PER SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN THACKER,
FROM LONDON,

	In.		*In.*	
1 Of 60 fms.	1/16	(equal to 4½ Rope)		Complete.
1 ,, 60 fms.	¼	(,,	5½ ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 60 fms.	1/16	(,,	8 ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 80 fms	1	(,,	10½ ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 90 fms.	1¼	(,,	15¼ ,,)	Do.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.
"Terms Cash."
Bombay, 8th March 1823.

FOR SALE,
A THOROUGH BRED
BAY ARAB
HORSE,
7 YEARS OLD, 14 HANDS HIGH,

WARRANTED sound and free from vice. He is well calculated for the use of a Lady, having been broken in for that purpose by the riding master of the 17th Dragoons. Apply at this Office.

Bombay, 8th March 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A HANDSOME
HIGHLY FINISHED SERVICE OF
PLATE,
Consisting of the following,

A MILK Bowl, and Salver.
A pair of Sugar Vases.
A Butter Cup, gilt inside.
A Sugar Bowl.
A Tea pot, with Silver Handle.
Two pair of Muffineers.
Two doz. Fiddle handled Table Spoons.
Two dozen, Dessert. Do.
Two do. do. Table Forks.
Two do. do Dessert do.
Two and a half dozen Tea Spoons.
A large Soup Ladle.
A Gravy Spoon.
A Butter Knife.
A Fish Knife.
Two Marrow Scoops.
Twelve pierced Labels for Wine.
Two pair of Curry Dishes.
Two pair of Silver Heaters for do. and may be had with the above or separately.
A Silver Stew Pan, with Egg Frame.
A Coffee Pot.

Bombay 8th March 1823.

CAPT. HORSBURGH'S
DIRECTORY
AND
CHARTS,
In single sheets or bound up in a volume,
MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION
AT THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1823.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL,
COACH MAKER,
HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME Coach, built by the well known House of Messrs. STEWART and CO. of Calcutta, painted a rich brown, brass mounting, with back, front and quarter lights; & finished in the first style of elegance, which Mr. M. can recommend as being as sound a piece of work, as he has seen in Bombay, & he will hold himself responsible for any repairs for one twelve month that may take place in a fair way.

One second hand light Barouch built in Bombay, in good repair, the property of a gentleman, price Rs. 1200. One Shigrampo, price Rs. 600, & a Dennet nearly new with a set of Capital Harness, price Rs. 1000; Mr. M. has also of his own building a new elegant Chariot, Curricle and Shigrampo, and several second hand conveyances.

Mr. M. has for sale on Commission an Arab Horse, goes well in Saddle or harness; the property of a Gentleman gone to sea, price Rs. 350.

Baboola 7th March, 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1823
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 BOMBAY RUPEES.
Bombay Courier Office 28th Feb. 1823

CARD.

MR. McVEIGH begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that every article in the bakery line, whether for domestic or foreign consumption, may be had on demand at his Bakery in Hummum Street; and all those in the *Pastry and Confectionary* departments at the shortest notice.

Captains of Ships sailing from this Port, and Families returning to Europe, or travelling into the Interior, will also be supplied on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Mr. McV. avails himself of this opportunity to inform his Customers residing at a distance from the Fort, that he continues for their accommodation, the "Country Shop" on the Byculla road, established some years ago, by Messrs. Cameron and Wallace. This Shop (which is situated on the western side of the Bhendy Bazar, and is the second house from the corner of the cross road or line of communication from the *Duncan road to Mr. Mitchell the Coachmaker's near Baboola Tank,)* is regularly supplied every morning at Daybreak, from the Bakery in the Fort;—and for the guidance of Gentlemen's servants, there is a showboard hung over the door, inscribed McVEIGH'S BAKERY in English and Guzeratty characters.

Bombay 19th Feb. 1822

STOLEN,

NEAR Pareil, on Wednesday night the 5th instant, 4 Volumes "MEMOIRS OF MARMONTEL" belonging to the "BRITISH and FOREIGN [illegible]RY"; whoever may bring the same to the above Library, shall be rewarded.

Bombay, 8th [illegible]

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of RICHARD HITCHINGS, late private Assistant to the Resident at Bushire, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th March 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & credits of Mr. JOHN SNAITH WATSON, late of Bombay, Merchant and Shopkeeper, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th March 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of the Rev GEORGE MARTIN, Master of Arts, late a Chaplain in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th March 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of Lieutenant CHARLES TERRINGTON, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th March 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of Lieutenant H. J. MILFORD, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th March 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & Credits of Mr. THOS. BOYCE, late of Bombay, Schoolmaster, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 28th February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration [illegible] singular the goods, ch[illegible] & credits of WILLIAM SH[illegible] Quarter master Serjeant, of [illegible] ion of the eighth Regiment [illegible] fantry on this Establishme[illegible] ing been [illegible]

TO BE SOLD

BY RETAIL,

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant,

AT

Hormarjee Bomanjee's

SCREWS,

A QUANTITY of Chariot and Buggy Furniture in complete sets; also some Canvas Carpets, and Moulding of sorts,; imported per Ship Milford, Captain Horwood —The particulars and prices will be made known at the place of sale.

Terms Cash, and the goods to be cleared away.

Bombay, 7th March 1823.

A CARD.

MR. LONGLANDS begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the settlement that he has an assistant in his academy, for the Tuition of young gentlemen *only*. The undermentioned are the terms

Boarders,.....per month		Rs. 45
Day Scholars, ...	ditto	5
Parlour Boarders,..	ditto	50
in addition		
Navigation, ...	ditto	8
French, ...	ditto	6
Latin, ...	ditto	5

Mr. L has two Chronometers for Sale, one by Barraud, the other by Brookbanks, going very regularly.

Bombay 1st February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & Credits of JOHN WEST, late Quartermaster Serjeant of the first Battalion of Artillery, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay Feb. 28th 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to BHOWANEEBOY, his Widow and Sole Executrix named in the said Will All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of March 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

અરનાર શંકરશેઠ બાબુલશેઠ શ્રી ખુબજ નો રહેવાશી હીનકુ વેપારી હતો તેનાં બી બનાં વશીએતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર શ્રી ખુબજનાં હુનરાબલ રીકારડર શાહેબનાં ફોરટ મધેથી એ અરનારની બણી માણી નાંમે લખાનીબાબજને આપેમોકે કાંમે એ અરનારે પોતાનાં બીલમાં એખલી એ બાબજને વકીલાતનં હીકીકે એ વાશતે રાખવે જોકાને જાહેર હીધુછે *

તા. ૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૩

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Amount already published Rs.	72,701	0 78
Lieut. J. W. Gordon,.....	30	
Dr. R. Martin,.....	35	
Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers & Gunners of 2d. Troop of Horse Artillery,.....	357	
Ditto Ditto 1st. Troop Ditto,.....	486	
Lieut. Mathews,.....	25	
By the detachment of Artillery at Severndroog in charge of Lieutenant Walker,.....	14	
Thurnam,.....	25	
...iptions at Tannah.		
...riott, Esq.....	100	
...k.....	50	
...sq.....	50	
Esq.....	100	
...sq.....	50	
Esq.....	50	
...	50	
...	50	

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Some flee the City, some the hermitage,
Their aims as various as the roads they take
In journeying through life."

SIR,

That prevailing habit of indolence, which your correspondent "A Lover of Exercise," so justly exposes in your last paper, must be apparent to every stranger on his arrival in this country. It is certainly a matter of regret, that those ornaments of society, the fair sex, should be prevented from the healthful exercise of a morning walk, because "it is not the custom at Bombay": this of all causes is the most prepostorous. Why, Mr. Editor, should young and, charming women, be so much the slaves of custom as to forego the pleasure of a morning walk, because Oriental indolence has discontinued the practice? Upon looking round the Esplanade in a morning, about sun-rise, we may perceive plenty of troopers, and pedestrians, in the *male costume*, but it is rare to see a female. One would be almost inclined to think, that all the "Charmantes femmes," with a few solitary exceptions, had forsworn touching the ground with their feet; and that, like Lady Lucy Pedant in the "Temple Beau" they deprecated the unfashionable English mode of walking, and contemplated with complacency, the glorious Eastern manner of travelling "upon mens shoulders," at morning, noon and night. Being obliged, from a fervid climate, to have recourse to this mode of travelling, through the day, is no reason why they should deny motion to their limbs in the morning. The celerity, and lively movements they so gracefully display, in the evening dance, is a sufficient proof of their bodily powers; and that they are capable of participating in the pleasure of a morning walk, were it not for the powerful drawback, that "it is not the custom at Bombay"!

Independently, Sir, of the pleasure of a morning walk, which is always agreeable as a recreation; it is an object of consideration with all who wish to ward off disease. It promotes digestion, and tends to dissipate all those crudities, incident to the human-frame, in a state of dull quiescence.

It is not merely on our bodily habits, Mr. Editor, that custom—slavish custom prevails: our actions and manner of thinking, from the indolence of our lives in this enervating climate, undergo such a change after a long residence under the *torrid zone*, that we appear to belong to a different *caste* (to use an origotal expression) from that to which we originally belonged.

It requires but a superficial knowledge of mankind to perceive, that the inhabitants of all countries, are influened by the same *leading* passions; and that individuals as well as nations, are inclined to build their greatness on the depression of their neighbours. But in our general habits of life, climate and the example of those around us seldom fail to influence our conduct.

That recumbent posture we indulge in when travelling in a palanquin, tends much to engender indolence. We become so enervated from habit, that we cease to feel ourselves at our ease when sitting in an upright posture. Whence, if we sit on one chair, we must have another to place our feet on; or, what is a more ridiculous position, we elevate our limbs, in a line with our body, and place them on the table before us: in this indolent, awkward posture, we read, or smoke for hours, in a quiescent state, with all the affectation, and self-important indolence of an eastern Monarch. Such a torpid state, not only enervates our bodies, but brings on a premature imbecility upon our minds, which totally disqualifies us for great mental exertion. This effeminacy gives an oblique direction to our ideas, and renders us incapable of maintaining solid argument or abstract reasoning for any length of time.

I have been incidentally led into this train of speculation, by the recollection of a conversation I was present at a few evenings ago; and although the mode of reasoning was new to me, as well as the hypothetical *data* upon which it was grounded, I have since been told, that like the doctrine of transmigration, it obtains, and has many disciples, even among our European brethren, in this quarter of the world. As I have never observed the subject in your Editorial speculations I shall send you a specimen, which may prove as amusing, during a dearth of Europe news, and theatricals, as a dissertation upon horse races, or the handsomest manner of driving a Curricle.

But as I am already beyond an ordinary length, and near the bottom of my paper, I must reserve the further illustration of this subject, to a future communication.

I am
Sir your's &c.
KO'EE.

THE FORT,
MARCH, 4th, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1823

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (paragraph 145th of their dispatch in the Military Department, dated 2d April 1822, and published in the General Orders by Government of the 20th September last,) appearing to have in view only the claims of European officers and soldiers to Prize money; for the purpose of guarding against double payments being made in India and in England, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Government Order of the above date limiting the period for the receipt of claims to share in the prize property, is to be understood as applying to the claims of Europeans only, and that claims of native Officers and soldiers will continue to be received for a farther period of six years from 31st December last, provided satisfactory reasons be given of the delay in preferring their claims.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Cavalry Officers, allowed to select chargers from the remount Lots under the Regulations of the 13th July 1813, either to take them from the remounts, or to draw an advance to purchase them, equal to the moderate cost of two good Horses, the amount being determined by the regulated price for selected chargers, viz. Rupees five hundred and fifty each horse, and repayable by monthly deductions of the Horse allowance, as prescribed by the existing Regulations.

The chargers so purchased are to be subject to the approval of the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and to be held as security for any part of the advance which might remain unpaid in case of death, going home, exchanging or any other cause rendering the amount irrecoverable from the officer to whom the advance was made.

Bombay Castle 3d March 1823.

Lieut. T. B. Jervis of the Corps of Engineers having been appointed to the survey of the Southern Concan, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Outram to succeed that officer as Engineer in charge of the Civil duties in that district.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Cornet Johnstone of 3d Regt. Ligh Cavalry to act as Superintendent of Bazars at Poonah.

Captain Browne, the inspector of Hill Forts, at present Acting as Bazar Master, will be pleased to deliver over charge to Cornet Johnstone.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant Major Samuel Strover of the Regiment of Artillery, leave of absence for six months to proceed to Ceylon, or any other place beyond the limits of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1823.

An Order by Colonel Cotton, dated Poonah, 9th February 1823, directing Captain A. W. Browne, Inspector of Hill Forts, to continue doing the duty of Major of Brigade, until the arrival of Lieut. Powell, lately appointed to that situation, is confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Kennett, dated Bassadore, the 7th of October last, appointing Captain Bagnold, Interpreter to the troops then at that station, is also confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. J. Browne, Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion, to be Interpreter to it in Mahratta.—Date of appointment, 24th February 1823.

2d Extra Battalion.

Lieutenant George Mackintosh, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Interpreter in Hindoostanee, to be Interpreter likewise in Mahratta to that Battalion,—Date of appointment, 24th February 1823.

Captain Hervey, Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the Bengal Establishment, having produced the prescribed certificate, is allowed a furlough to Sea for twelve months from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1823.

The Order of the 3d Instant appointing Cornet Johnstone to Act as Superintendent of Bazars at Poonah is cancelled, it appearing that Captain Robertson, the Superintendent of Bazars in the Deckan, lately at Sholapore, has taken charge of the Department at Poonah, thereby rendering the appointment of an Acting Superintendent of Bazars unnecessary.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment,

Assistant Surgeon Pinkey, vaccinater in the North western Division of Guzerat, is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties in Kattywar and attached to the Political Agent of that province.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. ALEXANDER ELPHINSTON, to be 2d Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, 21st February 1823.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, to be 2d Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat, 28th February 1823.

Mr. Henry Young to be Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, 3d March 1823.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Morris to be First Assistant to the Commissioner in the Deckan, 28th February 1823.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 28th February 1823.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. Haulton to be 2d Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara and to officiate as 1st Assistant, 28 Feb. 1823.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to act as second Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara, 28th February 1823.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Bell to be Assistant to the Warehousekeeper, and to act as Deputy Warehousekeeper, 28th of February 1823.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1823.

Letters from the Triumph were received some days ago, dated the 11th of February, off Anjengo.—They mention that she left England on the 25th Sept.; that Mr. Canning had been Gazetted as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Wynn was spoken of, as the new Governor General. The Triumph has on board Company's despatches and several Post office Packets.—It appears that after getting within seventy miles of Ceylon on the 29th of Jan. the ship got becalmed and drifted with the Current from that day until the 11th Feb. when she made the Malabar coast; but having engaged to land some passengers at Columbo, she is obliged to go back to Ceylon for that purpose, and may not reach Bombay for some days to come.—The passengers for Bombay, [illegible] of the Civil service—Dr. Rankin, of the Bengal Establishment—Lieutenants MacMahon, Smith and Waterford—Messrs. Prescott and Richardson writers—and Mr. Cosley, cadet.—While the Triumph lay at Madeira, H. M. ship Alligator passed on her voyage to Trincomalee.

We are much gratified to learn that the Bombay Theatre is to be re-opened on EASTER MONDAY with an entertainment which, from the interest of the piece, and the great dramatic talent enlisted for the occasion, is likely to draw an overflowing house. Kotzebue's popular Tra[illegible] "the Stranger" is one of the pi[illegible] fixed on, and from what we have heard whispered, on Green Room authority, we believe our Dramatic Forces will be found as fully qualified for the Tragick field, as they have hitherto proved themselves to be on the Comick. Shakespeare's Play of Henry the IV, has also been talked of as already cast, and that the Managers are only waiting the completion of some great scenic preparations, before it is formally announced.

Nothing is now so much the subject of conversation as the success of the Private Theatricals on Colaba, which we hear have even surpassed the very sanguine expectations with which they were anticipated. Our reporter was not fortunate enough to gain admission, but busy rumour tells us they were admirably sustained throughout, and indeed it could not be otherwise when they possess the advantage, which we can hardly hope to see restored to the Bombay stage (tho' we understand it enjoyed it in former times) of the Female characters being supported by all the grace and charms peculiar to that Sex; instead of the muscular form and black bearded chin, which necessity has too often substituted on our Boards. The first performance at Colaba was the "Honeymoon" & on Thursday last the "Jealous Wife," & we are told they were both received with repeated acclamations of applause, from the select circle of Friends invited on the occasion—Both representations have been followed by entertainments which have kept up the life and spirit of the scene until a late hour on the following mornings, when we hear the parties have separated as much pleased with the hospitality and good humour of the amiable Hostesses on these occasions, as they had previously been, by the great talent they had displayed on the Boards. It is delightful to see any of our female leaders of the fashion engaged in such rational and pleasing pursuits, but as the pleasure of these representations can only be diffused among a few, we are not sorry, (however much we may be disposed to patronise the Colaba stage,) to hear that the dramatic Forces of our Island are about to be restored to the Metropolitan Boards in Bombay. The Hon'ble the Governor and the Commander in Chief were present on the late occasion & we were glad to hear that His Excellency has completely recovered from the accident announced in a former paper.

A Fire broke out in Sonapoor near Mr. Higgs's stables on the night of Thursday last, which destroyed about forty buildings of different descriptions, and some of them of considerable value; we are happy to add that no lives were lost, although a great number of poor creatures have been deprived of their all, & are left in a state of houseless poverty.

The Samarang, Captain Gover, while coming up the Coast on her voyage from Madras, struck on a sunk rock off Goa on the 16th of February. We have been requested by the Commander to publish the following extract from the Log Book, for general information.

"Sunday, 16th February 1823.—Moderate breezes at N. W. b. W; standing to the Northward in soundings 6 fathoms and ½ less 6.—At 7—30 P. M. the Ship struck on a rock; hove all aback and wore round with our head in shore, and hauled our wind to the westward; sounding from 6 to 5 ½ and 6 fathoms, soft mud.—When the ship struck, Agoada Point, bore N. ½ W.; Cabo Point E. b. N. ½ N."

On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, was held the annual public examination of the two Central schools of the Education Society; and all who have witnessed these exhibitions know the great interest and gratification they excite,—nor did the present fall short in these points of any of the former ones. The children conducted themselves with great decency and regularity, and went through all their exercises with much readiness and precision. At the conclusion some of the most deserving were presented with medals and books, the boys received theirs from the hands of the Honorable the Governor, and the girls from Mrs. Warden.

After the examination, the Report of the Managing Committee was read, exhibiting a favourable state of the Institution, there being now above 100 boys, and about 50 girls, who are maintained & educated in this most excellent asylum. The inferiority in the number of girls was noticed by the Committee, and some reasons given for the num-

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ber of candidates of this class being fewer than boys;—it is the wish of the Society to enlarge this part of the establishment, and we sincerely trust their wish will be fully met by a liberal public, who can so well appreciate the benefits to be derived from an Institution which trains up the children of our Countrymen in civil and religious obedience, and so admirably conducts the whole of its proceedings.

After reading the Report, F. Warden Esq. & Sir Edward West were elected Vice Presidents of the Society.

On Sunday last an excellent Sermon was preached at St. Thomas's Church by the Venerable the Archdeacon for the benefit of the Institution; when the collection amounted to Rs. 980.

We understand the Almorah, Captain Winter, will sail for Liverpool on Monday next. She touches at Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

Few persons who have been in the habit of paying attention to Calcutta Newspaper politics, will be surprised to learn that Mr. Buckingham the Editor of the Calcutta Journal has received the commands of the Governor General to quit India before the 15th of April. The intelligence was announced in that paper on the 14th February, and the measure itself is stated to have arisen from the appearance of an article in the Journal of the 8th of the same month, ridiculing in strong terms, the acceptance by Dr. Bryce (the head of the Scottish Church at Calcutta) of the office of Secretary or Clerk to the Committee for controuling the expenditure of Stationary; as well as the appointment, by the Supreme Government, of that Gentleman to the office in question. For obvious reasons we avoid any thing in the shape of an opinion respecting Mr. Buckingham's offence, and shall rest satisfied with expressing our conviction that he will neither suffer in person or purse by the punishment inflicted upon him.

We have inserted in a subsequent column a Paper taken from the Calcutta Journal of the 12th of last month, on the JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT at that Presidency; the object of which is to point out a defect in the constitution of the Court as far as respects the filling up of vacancies, and proposing as a remedy that "A power be lodged somewhere in this country to supply "such vacancies, by the elevation to the "Bench, at least temporarily, of the practitioners of the Bar." It is not our intention in noticing that article to enter into a consideration of the question how far "a "five Years practice in India should be made "a necessary qualification," either for the Judges of the King's Courts in India, or for a Governor General, or a Governor, or Commander in Chief at either of the Presidencies; we will dismiss the question by the simple expression of a negative opinion. However much we may applaud the diffidence of a Judge in expressing, in his opening speech to a Grand Jury in India, his ignorance of the mode in which they were to discharge their duties, in reference "to the peculiar circumstances of this country," we consider such modest confessions as *Vox et præterea nihil*—for what difference in point of fact exists between the duties of a GRAND JURY in India and in England? If a previous practice in India be necessary, in any quarter, it is in the Bar rather than in the Bench. However it cannot be denied that the Judges and Barristers in the Courts at each of the Presidencies have proved themselves fully competent to their respective duties, and have eminently maintained the high reputation of the Judicial character which our country has so universally established—but we have launched deeper into the question than we intended We proceed to the remedy proposed to be applied to the inconvenience, now experienced in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, by the number of the Judges being reduced to one. In applying a remedy to any evil, it is natural to look to the source and cause of the disease.—Now, the precarious situation in which the Bench in Calcutta has been left, for the first time we believe since its institution; and the reduction in the number of Judges that has so repeatedly taken place in the Supreme Court at Fort St. George, have entirely originated from the casualties that have occurred at Bombay.—The Supreme Court at Calcutta is not likely, as stated by the Journalist, to be "very frequently" left in so precarious a situation, but that at Fort St. George is.—Since the establishment of the Court of Recorder at this Presidency in 1798, four vacancies have occurred, three by deaths, and one by retirement. In the latter instance no inconvenience was experienced, because a Judge arrived from Madras before the departure of the Recorder from Bombay, but in the former, the vacancies remained unsupplied for weeks, and the inhabitants of this populous Island suffered by the delay in the arrival of a Judge from Madras. The remedy then to the evils experienced not only in Calcutta, but in Madras and Bombay also, is obvious, and its application would be the most efficacious by the establishment of a Supreme Court at this Presidency. Not only would the evil actually experienced, or apprehended by the reduction in the number of Judges at the other Presidencies be removed, and ready means be available for supplying, without inconvenience, any total annihilation that may occur in the deaths of all the Judges in any one Court, but the greatest benefit would be moreover conferred on the population of this Island, where the means for supplying the demands for justice, or rather for checking a wrong judgement, are not so adequate as they ought to be, however able or competent any one Judge may be, (and in that respect we have been, and are fortunate) to acquit himself of the great responsibility that attaches to a single individual in the administration of the law with undeviating rectitude. From Bombay being a Commercial Port of so much greater resort and importance than Madras, there is no doubt, for the point we believe has been established, that there are greater calls, and more Judicial business at the former than at the latter Presidency. The formation of a Supreme Court at Bombay then affords the most eligible and advisable expedient for guarding against the evils apprehended at the other Presidencies; at the same time that it would secure to Bombay an uninterrupted stream of justice which has been so repeatedly exhausted to the serious injury of the community; and infuse into the inhabitants a degree of confidence in the soundness of legal decisions, (which a Bench composed of three Judges must inspire) which cannot be so fully felt in the *dictum* of a single individual let his qualifications be the most profound that England can supply; and to none could the formation of a Supreme Court be more desirable, than to the individual on whom the sole responsibility in the administration of the law, in a populous and litigious community, so seriously devolves.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

POONAH, FEBRUARY 28TH 1823.

Colonel Willoughby Cotton had matched an Arab Horse of his, called Bagdad, for a considerable sum, that he would go 18 Miles (eighteen) within the hour—carrying 7 Stone.—He was out of training and a week was allowed for that purpose.—The prevalent idea was against the Horse, who started at ¼ before 6 o'clock this morning round the race course, and completed the distance and ¼ of a Mile over, with the greatest ease, in 50 (fifty) minutes and 40 seconds.—From the freshness of the Horse when he came in, and his rate of going, there remains no doubt he would with ease have gone 3 Miles more within the hour.

The time, marked on the course which the Horse took in going each round, (one Mile and a half and forty yards) was

	Minutes.	Seconds.
1st *Time round the Course*, ..	3	25
2d, ...	3	35
3d, ...	3	50
4th, ...	3	50
5th, ...	4	0
6th, ...	5	15
7th, ...	3	30
8th, ...	4	15
9th, ...	4	45
10th, ...	4	45
11th, ...	4	50
12th, ...	4	40
Minutes 50		40 seconds

He was pulled up after the 6th round for one minute and a half.

This rate is fully equal to any of the thorough bred Matches, against time run at New Market; and proves the bottom of a good Arab, to be equal to that of an English thorough bred Horse. Bagdad is 5 years old, and he carried 4 lbs, above his weight. He was purchased from Sir Charles Colville by Colonel Cotton.—He was rode by a boy of Major Moore's throughout and very well.

A large sum it is understood, was immediately offered for the Horse and refused by Colonel Cotton.

DECKAN PRIZE MONEY.

Many of our readers would no doubt be well pleased if the contents of the following letter, taken from the India Gazette, should prove to be a correct anticipation.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,

In a letter I saw this morning from Madras, it is stated that there is little doubt now entertained by their advocates at home but that the real captors of the immense riches taken in the Deckan will share exclusively the earnings of their toils, and with the exception of Colonel Adams' force, no part of the Bengal Army will participate. A Subaltern's share is estimated at £2000 sterling, and Sir Thomas Hislop will receive £200,000. It is supposed a dividend will take place about the 1st of January, 1823. A pretty New Year's Gift!

I send this as a *bonne bouche* for a corner of your Paper, as I conceive it will be read with avidity by all those who feel an interest in the affair.

your's.

A SUBSCRIBER, AND A FRIEND TO THOSE WHOSE SERVICES MERIT SO JUST A DECISION.

January 30, 1823.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d 5th Regiment.
Captain Powell, Major of Brigade Poonah.
Captain Spiller.
Captain Brett, 4th Regiment.
Captain Stanley, 2d 8th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Macdonell, European Regiment.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon W. Gray.
Lieutenant R. White, Invalid Battalion.
Lieutenant J. D. Browne, 2d 5th Regiment.
Captain J. Cocke, P. I.
Major General L. Smith.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 28th, H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant G. Middleton, from Calicut, 9th February.
March 2d, Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Robert Boon, from Muscat, 22d February.
5th Do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain A. F. De Silva, from Macao.
DEPARTURES.—February 1st, Ship Edmonstone, Captain William Morgan, to China.
6th Do. Grab Ship Carridee, to Tellicherry and Pulo Penang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 16th, Ship Providence, Captain S. Owen, from Calcutta, 6th February.
17th H. C Ship Warren Hastings, Captain G. Mason, from Calcutta, 26th January, Vizagapatam 6th and Coringa 15th February.
Do. H. M. Ship Termagant, Captain R. G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie 11th February.
Do. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain J. H. Carter, from Calcutta and Pilot 9th February.
Do. Ship Larkins, Captain H. R. Wilkinson, from Calcutta 31st January, and Bimlipatam 15th February.
18th Ship Argyle, Captain J. R. Harding, from China 20th January, Singapore 3d, and Malacca 5th February.
Do. Brig Sarah, Captain B. Coding, from Penang 5th January, and West Coast of Sumatra 6th February.
20th February Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid, from Batavia 8th January.
DEPARTURES.—February 16th, Brig Cornelia Catherine, Captain A. Prince, for Cuddalore and Penang.
18th, Ship York, Captain James Talbut, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 12th Spanish Corvet, Flor de Mar. Capt. M. Homserden, from Manilla 31st Dec., Sincapore and Malacca, 18th January.
14th Brig Victoria, Captain M. Gonsalves, from Coringa, 27th January.

REMARKS.

The Flor de Mer saw a large Ship on the 5th Instant, close in the sevatch to the eastward of Saugor sand under English Colors, inward bound.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 9th Portuguese Ship Triumfo Americano, Capt. J. J. de Souza, for Lisbon.
11th Ship Hibernia, Capt. J. Mackintosh, for London.
12th H. C. Ship Ernaud, Capt. D. Jones. for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—Yesterday Evening at the House of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the Fort the Lady of Major Onslow of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 3d Instant Petrus, the Infant Son of Mr. A. Kevork, Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Hon'ble Recorder's Court of Bombay, aged five years and fifty two days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.]—At Trichinopoly on the night of the 10th February, Lieutenant Edwin Mainwaring, of the Royal Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Vepery Church, on the 21st January by the Reverend Dr. Rottler, Mr. John Wilson, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss Sophia Fallowfield.
At Fort William, on the 4th February, by the Reverend H. Parish, L. L. D, Mr. John White Stewart, of the Hospital of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Louisa Victor Pingault.
On the 9th February, at the Greek Church, by the Reverend Father Ambrosius, C. D. Elias, Esq. to Miss C. Lucas, eldest daughter of John Lucas, Esq. of Calcutta.
On the 10th Feb. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Serjeant Major W. Johnston, of the Calcutta Native Militia, to Miss Sarah Ford.
On the 10th Feb. at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, M. J. H. Sandon, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine Service, to Miss Maria Bridget Vass, the second daughter of the late Lewis Vass Esq.
BIRTHS.—At Dacca, on the 5th February, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a son.
On the 5th February, Mrs. M. D'Gracia, of a son.
On Thursday, the 6th Feb. Mrs. Robert Castopher, of a daughter.
On the 7th Feb. Mrs. John Mills, of a still-born daughter.
On the 9th Feb. Mrs. Robert Smith, of a daughter.
On the 10th Feb. the lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a son.
On Saturday morning, the 15th February, the lady of Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. of a daughter.
On Sunday, the 16th Feb, the lady of G. Higgins, Esq. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 5th Feb. Mr. William Morrison Poole, aged 34.
At Berhampore, on the 8th Feb. Lieut. A. K. Huston, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.
In England, on the 6th of May last, Lieutenant, George Carey, of the 24th Regt. N. I. on the Penang Establishment.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.		nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.		
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d. do.		
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Company's Paper—Remittable	23 to 23½ per cent pm.	
Unremittable	16 „	

The Ship *Argyle*, Captain Harding from China, the 20th of January, has arrived in the Road since our last report.

PASSENGERS.—Messrs. Cartwright, Addie, Parr, Marriott, and ten Natives.

The Brig *Sarah*, Captain Codling, from Penang and West Coast of Sumatra, arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

Private Letters from Canton by the *Argyle* as late as the 17th ultimo, mention, that the Chinese were fast recovering from the effects of the late conflagration, and that in another month, the whole of the Town that was destroyed would be rebuilt, and so exactly on the same plan, that a person arriving there, and ignorant of the calamity, would hardly perceive any change—The *Argyle* has brought a Cargo for Madras. The H. C. [illegible] ing in China and expected

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were, the *Macqueen, Fairlie, Canning, Balcarras, Sir David Scott, London*, and *Duchess of Athol*.

The shock of an Earthquake, a very rare occurrence in this part of India, was felt in the Peninsula, on Sunday afternoon the 9th Instant—it appears to have been very slight at Madras though noticed by several persons: while sitting on a chair and reading at the time, we felt an undulatory motion—very slight indeed, and which lasted only a few seconds—but so uncommon, that we were induced to note the time; which we found was about 10 minutes past one—This Earthquake was felt at the Neilgherry Hills, as appears by the following communication which we have just received, and it would seem to have happened there earlier than at Madras, though the exact time at the Hills, remains somewhat uncertain.

"COTAGHERRY, 10*th February*, 1823

"Two distinct shocks of an Earthquake were felt in my Bungalow yesterday; I had not the means of immediately ascertaining the exact time, but it must have been within a few minutes of one o'clock—a party of nine persons were assembled—one was standing—two were sitting on a couch—the others, nearly in a line, were on chairs—The person standing, and those on the couch did not experience any shock—the others did, and the sensation was accompanied by a sudden nausea—a small book which I had placed on its end on the floor was thrown down. The interval between the shocks I judge to have been about two minutes—the last was the most violent—I have not heard that any bad consequence has followed, and to my ownsensations, the motion was slight on both occasions the place where this occurred is on a small hill, near the village of Cotagherry, rather a high spot on the eastern edge of the table land of the Neilgherry Hills."

HIBERNIAN SUBSCRIRTION.

Total on the 19th February 1823, 27 Guineas and Rupees 1,06,808 1 11

[*Gov. Gaz. February, 20th*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. E. Richardson, 2d Bat. Pioneers; Lieut. J. Fullarton, 1st Regt. N. I.; Surgeon D. Henderson, Surgeon J. Sawers, Asst. Surg. J. Smart, M. D. Garrison Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. James Weir, 7th Regt. Lt. Cav.. Capt. S. I. Hodgson, 1st Bat. 25th Regt. N. I.; Cornet J. Alexander, 7th Regt. Lt. Cav.; Ensign E. Lyons, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....	*Primium*.....	22 0 a 23 8
Non Remitable,..	*ditto*.....	9 9 a 0 0

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 7, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to accept the Resignations of Ensign M. West, 17th, and Ensign W. Moncrieffe of the 38d Regiments of Foot, subject to His Majesty's pleasure.

The names of the above Officers will accordingly be struck off the strength of their respective Corps, the former from the 6th, and the latter from the 16th ultimo.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 8, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant, Brevet Captain Caulfield, from date of embarkation, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

46th Foot —Captain Miller, from ditto, for ditto, on his private affairs.

59th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Scivwright, from ditto, for ditto, for the recovery of his health.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Captain Hendrick of the Royal Regiment, to return to England for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent, on that account, for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 10, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

20th Foot.—Ensign Ambrose Congreve to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert deceased, 18th January, 1823.

Stephen William Wybrants, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Congreve, ditto ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Celerity of the Mails from Bombay.—An Express for Government from Bombay arrived on the 6th instant, at the General Post Office in the extraordinary short period of thirteen days and a half, the distance run being nearly 1,300 miles! consequently the rate obtained was nearly four miles an hour, all stoppages and crossing of numerous Rivers, and Nullahs inclusive, through this long and difficult tract of Country, via Nagpore.

This celerity of travelling w[illegible] Master General's new and simple *Telegraphs*, introduced th[illegible] sessions, without any additio[illegible] vernment.

The Mails from Bombay [illegible] less than sixteen days

We submit to our readers without comment the following essay relative to the recent Government Notification advertising a discharge of a large portion of the Un-remittable Debt. The essay was published only this day. It is in the form of a pamphlet, and our anxiety to put our readers in possession of a writer's sentiments who clearly understands the interesting subject under discussion, and treats of it in an able and intelligent manner, has induced us to abbreviate our leading article of this evening to make room for the former.

REMARKS.

On the Effect likely to be produced by the contemplated Discharge of a Portion of the BENGAL NON-REMITTABLE DEBT *and the expediency of adopting the Principle of the English Funds in framing any New Loan—as the best means of Protecting its Creditors from further reduction of Interest, and consequent deterioration of Property.*

The Notification, which issued on Friday from the Treasury, announcing the intention of Government to discharge a large portion of their unremittable Debt, and to allow a partial transfer into a Loan bearing a reduced Interest, has caused very considerable alarm amongst the Proprietors of this Stock. These holders, for the most part, are opulent Natives and to all appearances have been totally unprepared for an event so seriously affecting the value of Property.

By the European branch of the community, however, that possess the capability of balancing the several considerations which regulate Public Credit,—the rise and fall of Public Funds,—and the progress of national opulence,—the present result has not been unforeseen, but on the contrary considered as an event likely to take place on the first convenient occasion.

The particulars of the projected arrangement are not expected to be promulgated for some days, and, in consequence, a variety of conjectures are afloat upon the probable tendency which the measure may ultimately produce on this denomination of Stock. Some indeed consider it improbable that Government will—at all—be able to accomplish the object by a reduction of Interest. For this, they assign as a reason that the unremittable debt has never attained a premium of 20 per cents, and consequently, that Government will not be able to borrow at an interest of 5. But this, in our apprehension, is quite erroneous. In any new Loan, it is only reasonable to suppose that, if the Company are not already compelled by the Legislature to liquidate their Debt agreeably to *priority* on the Register, which will ensure any new Loan against discharge before the remittable, unless the Rule is voidable by keeping a separate Register—a guarantee would be given to the Creditors against any further deterioration of their Property, and it is the past absence of this pledge which, in our opinion, has prevented this stock from advancing to so high a premium.

To Native Capitalists, the Remittable Loan possesses no advantage, in point of interest, over [illegible] the unremittable, for though they may otherwise dispose of it at higher rates, it costs them originally more. And we have not a doubt but, with a guarantee of the nature in question, Government could not only accomplish the projected measures, but, ere the expiration of any considerable period, that a 5 per cent. Stock would carry a premium of *at least* 8 per cent.

If such premises are correct, and the state of the Public Treasury will admit of a Positive discharge of the entire Loan, it must cease to be any matter of surprise that Government should wish to relieve their Treasury from the payment of a 6 per cent. interest upon a Loan, in which no Investment can even now be effected under a premium of 14. In such a measure, there would be no violation of faith to the Creditors, (however disappointed they might be in the expectations which originally tempted them to subscribe to this Loan,) but on the other hand an imperious obligation which Government owe to their Employers. And moreover, if we consider the value which the public Securities have attained in Great Britain, and that a protracted peace must still further enhance them, we may reasonably expect that the unremittable debt of this Presidency will even at a reduced interest, again rise to it's present premium.

In such an anticipation there appears nothing extravagant. The Funds in England do not produce 4 per cent. and under the existence of continuing Peace, and the heavy pressure from which the Agricultural Interests are suffering at home, there is every reason to look for a further rise in the National Funds.

Under the operation of the projected Plan, Remittable Stock must experience a very considerable rise, certainly to 30, if the above estimate of five per Cent Stock shall prove correct. Bank Stock also will receive an ultimate enhancement, though at first the redundancy of Money may occasion a temporary depression, and Landed Property rise greater than any, such Property in advantageous situations, will assuredly afford the most productive method for the employment of Capital. It protects the Proprietor from the risk of those heavy Losses which would inevitably accrue to an Indian 5 per cent. Stockholder from the event of any sudden war—any considerable extension in our Commercial Concerns—or emergency of the State.

Already we indeed know of some very large [illegible]erties having on Saturday been sold for [illegible] will barely yield more than 8 per [illegible]ital without any allowance for [illegible]s of tenants—taxes or other con[illegible]e Proprietors, reasonably depend upon the receipt of 6, and thereby gain considerably more than the interest they would derive in any public funds.

In one point of view, however, we lament the injury which we foresee the projected measure to be likely to entail on the incomes of retired and retiring Servants of the Company. It is also, to be regretted as creating impediment to Promotion, and further as postponing retirement from those scenes of active life to a period when the faculties and best energies of the mind must have become more than ordinarily impaired through the operation of age combined with the necessity of so unusually protracted a residence in an ungenial climate. Under such views, we regard the projected schemes as too likely to be detrimental to the Public Interest and they are well worthy the attention of an enlightened Government. They are indeed of vital importance to the welfare of the state—and we earnestly hope, for its sake, in any contemplated arrangement, by which this Reduction of Interest is to be effected, that they will not be forgot:—indeed—they seem indispensable to the Protection of the interests of Government from consequences which otherwise would too probably ensue and prove a most serious evil in the administration of this flourishing empire.

It is probable in the New Loan, that Residents in England will enjoy a continuance of the advantage they now derive from Bills for the remittance of Interest, but still their incomes will undergo a diminution in a similar proportion to that of the Native Proprietors, and 5 per cent interest with a remitance at 2s. 1d. we deem insufficient to accelerate Retirement on a scale compatible with the preservation of an efficient Service. The powerful appeal, therefore, which was made to the Court of Directors, in the past year, by the Civil Servants at this Presidency, in behalf of a Pension & Conditional Furlough can require no better support, we conceive, than it is likely to find in the present measure. Such an appeal had before, every prospect of being graciously received, but when their Hon'ble Employers find, in the midst of their prosperous Revenues, the interest, or taxes in fact, so much reduced on a debt of nearly, we presume, 15 Crores, it is only fair to anticipate increased success to the prayer of the Petition, and such we cordially desire it.

Of the resources of Government, to accomplish the projected reduction of interest, with complete success, we have the fullest confidence, and moreover under a stagnation of Commerce similar to what we have witnessed of late years, and without any cause to disturb the tranquillity of Europe and India for two more, we are equally convinced that a still further reduction might be accomplished, with the same facility—even if not effected at the present moment.

With a protracted Peace, it is most unlikely that employment will be found for the Capital of the Country at even 4 per cent. Few Capitalists, however, may be disposed to admit the position, but let them remember, they were equally incredulous when interest was formerly reduced from 8 to 6, and, we think, they will find themselves equally disappointed if they speculate on the realizement of more than 4 on the expiration of 2 more years of peace—without any intermediate extension of our Indian Commerce.

Both Europe and India now begin to recover from the effects of those wars that involved them in the extraordinary expenditure they encountered for so many years. During that period too, large capitals were displaced from those securities, in which they had been before profitably invested. But now the crisis is past—the State in beginning to repay the loans it had previously contracted, and in the midst of the stagnation of Commerce which now surrounds us, we incline to the doctrine originally urged, by aneminent statesman now no more—that in times of war, when India alone engrossess the supply of foreign nations—we can sell (with better prospects of ultimate advantage) more—than during a peace—when not only Europe, but other countries possess the direct opportunity of supplying themselves.

What effect the projected measures may produce upon our exchange, it is, at this moment, impossible to foresee. Without access to a knowledge of the extent of the contemplated payments in Cash, no criterion can be formed of the probable amount of those Proceeds which may be compelled to seek re-investment in foreign Funds Should a large portion of this debt be discharged, the means of re-funding will be found extremely circumscribed, and till our commerce can employ a larger capital, than we estimate present circumstances to admit, we conceive that recourse must be had to the Real and Public Securities of other Countries. In this event—we must look to a rise in our commercial Exchanges, but otherwise we do not anticipate that they will encounter any material effect, and certainly the state of the Money Markets in Great Britain holds out no temptation for our Funds to be dispatched thither until the Indian Capitalist shall be driven to the last extremity—and with all his ingenuity and activity—finds that his Motto "*Aut inveniam viam aut faciam*" will, with the most moderate expectations, scarcely procure him Investment in India for such of his Property, as may be displaced by the present arrangements.

How far it might be expedient, in any New Loans, to fix the interest at a rate which—in times of the greatest opulence—would protect creditors from reasonably being subjected to pay more than Par, is a question not unworthy of consideration. We are inclined to the belief that it's adoption would in some respects be beneficial. For one—it would effectually guard the Public creditors against liability to further change in the rates of interest,—and from, consequently, being enabled to see Stock, at its probable Maximum, proprietors and especially Natives could calculate with increased certainty on the Chances of a Rise and Fall in the Public Securities. By such a plan they might trace, with greater facility, the natural causes which indicate the likelihood of any approaching variation in the Price of Stock, and not have also to dread the interference of Government.

Such frequent changes, as we have of late years witnessed, in financial measures, must operate to the prejudice of any community. But in India—where the bulk of the Proprietors are so entirely unacquainted with the common principles of Finance, the introduction of a New Scheme is attended with more than common danger to the interest of Society,—and particularly when the newly projected Plan is not simultaneously announced with any act that tends so seriously to affect the value of property, in the former—from which public confidence is withdrawn.

English Consols bear an interest of 3 per cent and it is barely possible that that Stock can ever reach Par—and totally so to suppose that the condition of Great Britain will ever admit of its rising to a higher price——or, in other words, of a reduction of interest below the above rate.

So far, therefore, we could wish to see an interest standard established at Calcutta upon a footing whereby a guaranteed minimum would protect the Public Funds against further deterioration, and such we think would be found a most acceptable pledge, especially by that branch of the community which constitute the native creditors of the Indian Government.

But in quoting the English Funds we desire it may not be supposed that we assumed 3 per cent, to be a rate from which that Government is precluded from making any further reduction—that even 4 or 5 per cent. is calculated as a standard for India—or that the acceptance of even 90 Rs. to repay—a 100 at 4½ per cent. would be sufficient guarantee to the Creditor for adequate permanency.

On the contrary, such a pledge against an early *bona fide* discharge, loses much of its value in this country from the present very high state of the Indian Funds, and that any improvement in commerce, with an increasing Revenue, would at once enable Government to redeem their debt through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on terms which would much more than compensate for the sacrifice of the above *bonus*.

We are aware, in the former case, that no such interdict exists, (though as we before said, the condition of the country is not likely to admit a lower) and equally so that the principles that constituted the Consols and most of the other Public Funds in Great Britain—bear no sort of analogy to the system on which Loans are contracted in modern times. The state too of Public credit, at the several periods in which they began was equally at variance, though we quote this description of Stock on the whole as the most effectual method of protecting creditors in any New Loans. But still if the surplus Revenues of India will not admit a positive discharge of the remainder of the non-remittable Loan, we cannot divest ourselves of considering a projected new one—at a reduced interest—as likely, in the common course of events, to prove *subsidiary*, rather to the extinguishment by transfer—than to the discharge of debt though avowedly the contemplated Loan may not be opened for that purpose.

If however the projected plan should hereafter be found to bear such a construction, we fear we shall be forced to say with a well known Proprietor, that at so short a period, after the Company had succeeded in diminishing the payment of a reduced 6 per cent interest, by 20 per cent. *more* (if the creditor availed himself of one of the two modes in which the Company conditioned with him to pay that Interest) we could not reasonably have anticipated upon the discharge of the non remittable Loan—except in the degree that the Improvement of the Public Revenue would admit the actual *bona fide* payment of the Principal, in order to relieve the Company from the *onus* of paying Interest at all upon such portion. The Promissory Notes of that Loan bear Date the 31st of March 1822, and engage to pay half yearly Interest after the rate of 6 per cent *per annum*. One Year, however, has not even elapsed since the above date, and it is justly asked of us in what possible manner could a Creditor look to the discharge of a Loan which has endured for less than the foregoing period. Indeed the question is one of difficult solution, and we forsee equal difficulty—and no common labour in planning any arrangement which will afford to *all holders* an equal chance, or option, of participating in any eventual transfer which may be offered by the opening of a new Loan.

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B. ROBERTS, *Treasurer*

February 12, 1823.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Now that the grave has closed over the late lamented Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and sufficient time has been allowed to pass in silent respect to the feelings of his particular friends and to the memory of the dead, it is time that the Public should begin to consider this event as it affects themselves. The late long vacancy in the office of Chief Justice by the precipitous departure of Sir E. H. East rendered it a subject of general congratulation when it was again filled up by one considered as so well qualified to discharge its duties ably and satisfactorily, and so peculiarly calculated by his personal virtues to secure the general esteem. His sudden removal herefore, while felt as both a public and private loss, so soon leaving the Bench in the same situation in which it had stood for many months, forcibly calls on us to reflect on the defective provisions made for the regular and efficient administration of justice in the most important Court of Judicature in India. Should (which Heaven avert) the present venerable Judge, who is again left alone to discharge the laborious duties connected with his office, too much for any one man, sink under the arduous task, not only must the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and the British Inhabitants of India, lament it as a public calamity, but it must be a reproach to all who have it in any way in their power to lighten his labours and make before hand sufficient provision for such cases, that the even course of Law may never depend on the life or exertions of one individual, in a country so fatal to the European constitution, and so remote from the seat of the Supreme Government, that a vacancy by death cannot be remedied in less than twelve or fourteen months.

By the 13th Geo. III. the Court was to consist of four Judges in all, but afterwards this number was reduced to three, and as a demand may always be made upon it when the Recordership of Bombay becomes vacant, as in the late instance, it is evident that the Bench of Calcutta may very frequently be left in the precarious situation in which it has lately been. We would therefore suggest to the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and the British Inhabitants under this Presidency generally, the propriety of considering, whether it is not their duty to take the matter into their serious consideration and if they feel convinced, as we think they must be, by the events which have lately occurred that some remedy would be advisable to provide against future casualties, that they should address a representation on the subject to the Government at Home. The advanced period of life at which Judges are likely to proceed to this country, and the laborious course of study and unremitting mental exertion which their profession obliges them to undergo, are not favourable to longevity; but without this consideration or taking into account any sweeping distemper, from the mortality which generally prevails, it could not be considered any thing very extraordinary although two deaths were to occur in one [illegible] No remedy, that, we are aware of, seems adequate to the circumstances of the case, except [illegible] lodged some where in this country to supply such vacancies.

The Members of the Bar present themselves as the only persons eligible; and there appears no reason why they should not in such cases be raised to the Bench, at least temporarily, or subject to the revision of the Authorities in England. We say temporarily or subject to the revision of the Authorities in England, as we feel very doubtful how far the Crown would delegate such an important part of its power; but we could wish if possible that such appointments could be fixed and permanent from the beginning, both because we fear nothing less would induce Barristers of such abilities and standing as to be eligible to the office to resign their professional practice, and that it would be a great public benefit were such to be promoted to the Bench, carrying thither as they must do an invaluable fund of experience of the character of the people among whom they are to administer justice; instead of this high and difficult office being entrusted to persons who being strangers to the country must be at least for a considerable time after their arrival in India, in a great measure destitute of that sort of knowledge which is essentially necessary to enable them to discharge its functions in an adequate manner. It is worthy of remark that the late Sir Henry Blosset, the very first day he began to exercise the public duties of his office, confessed with an honourable candour that it would be presumptuous in him to make any observations to the Grand Jury about the mode in which they should discharge their duties in relation to the peculiar circumstances of this country; he modestly confessed his ignorance, and with a conscientious zeal, expressed his earnest desire to learn. Under this disqualification he necessarily laboured, in common with every Judge who arrives in India under similar circumstances; but all of them may not be so well aware of their deficiency, or manifest the same ingenuousness in confessing and the same anxious desire to remedy it. How much more for the general interest it would be, if such men as we could name, who have run an honourable professional career in India, were raised to the Bench; and future candidates for fame and fortune taught to look up to this, as the crown of their laudable ambition?

We speak with the more pleasure on this subject, because at the present moment the Court affords an instance (but it may long be a solitary one) of this principle being put in practice.

The absolute necessity of this sort of practical experience, and that something more than

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

mere theoretical legal knowledge is requisite, is we think, admitted in the Act constituting the Court, in which it is ordained, that the Judges shall be "Barristers in England or Ireland of not less than five years standing." But since the character of the Natives of this country differs so very widely from that of the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, that a knowledge of the latter can be of little avail in an Indian Court, chiefly occupied with the former, it therefore seems reasonable to apply the provision in the Act properly to the circumstances of the case, that at least *five years practice in India* should in like manner be made a necessary qualification of a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is no doubt true that a Judge must, by practice, gain the necessary experience which he had previously to his appointment no opportunity of acquiring, and therefore these remarks would not apply to persons already for a considerable time invested with the judical power; but how much injustice might be done during this period of self-tuition? and if we take into account the uncertainty of human life in this climate, and the eager desire of Europeans in general to return as speedily as possible to their native country, it is evident that in many cases, Indian Judges will resign their functions, just when they are properly qualified to exercise them: others, under the present system, will take their place, equally unqualified to fill it as their predecessors originally were; and after the same course of injurious experimenting, they will pass off the stage when the Public are beginning to reap the fruits of their dear-bought knowledge.

There is another point which should not be overlooked. The Chief Justice of a Court ought in all reason to be a person of higher qualifications than his associates in the office; because his superior station must give a more powerful influence to his judicial opinions, and his voice in a decision is of greater weight. This would be secured (as far as it is possible by any general rules which must admit of exceptions) were the senior Judge on the Bench to be promoted to the office of Chief Justice in case of a vacancy. We should then see long and arduous public services in an inferior station duly rewarded not as at present merely by "superior weight of toils," but (the only adequate reward) by being raised to the highest rank in the profession both in honour and emolument. And we should then see this Court presided over uniformly by a Lawyer of tried abilities and experience matured in this country, instead of such a one being subjected perhaps to a raw Barrister (possessing merely the important qualification of high patronage) whose name was probably never heard of in the English Courts, and who can know little or nothing of the country in which he undertakes the sacred and arduous responsibility of dispensing justice.

If the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and others subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, are convinced from these observations that there are serious defects in the present Constitution of the Supreme Court, which loudly call for and admit of remedy; that casualties such as the one which lately occurred ought to be otherwise provided for: that they could look up with greater confidence in the decisions of persons whose experience had been matured and their reputation established among them;—it is their duty to declare their opinion, and to make a solemn representation on the subject to the Authorities at Home. Whatever might be the result of this, to make it is an act of public duty; and since the Court was established expressly for their benefit, and as a barrier to the encroachments of illegal power, should such be assumed by any Indian Government there is the strongest ground for hope that an application, which had for its object to make this precious gift more conducive to their interests would meet with due attention.—*Cal. Jour.*

Mrs. Hogg's At Home.—On Monday night Mrs. Hogg gave a very elegant entertainment to her friends; and the richly furnished suite of apartments, appropriated to the company, exhibited a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion. Quadrilles and Waltzes—for Waltzing is now becoming popular—were the principal gaieties of the evening.

Ancient Palibothra.—The Fourth and last Part of Colonel W. Franklin's Inquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra has just been received from England. It contains a tour from Bhaugulpore to Mandar, from thence to Curruckpore and a Circuit of the Hills, with an account of the site of ancient city of Jey Nuggur, and some remarks on the Jeyne worship, with a map of the route, and views. The indefatigable scholar who has thus devoted so much time and diligent research, upon the elucidation of a dificult topographical problem, concludes that in discovering the site of the ancient city of Jey Nuggur, and the fort of Indra Pye, as well as the Jeyne figures dug up at these places, he has brought his hypothesis to a termination the most favorable. The Colonel has appended to his Inquiry a very curious document. It is the celebrated conversation that passed between the Philospher *Dindamis* & *Alexander the Great* as detailed in the *Anonymous Collections*, Londinense, 1668, and the remarks of Palladius, which throws considerable light on the doctrines of the Brahmins of ancient India, and on the religion and customs of the modern Jeynes. There is also an interesting account of certain tribes inhabiting the Jungle Terry District, especially in the Curruckpore hills, with their religious institutions, customs, and manners. The tribes are, the *Kole*, the *Mushir*, *the Purgha*, and the *Bunwar*.

[*The India Gazt. Feb. 13th.*

MRS. CASEMENT'S "AT HOME."

The account of Mrs Casement's splendid "At Home" flows from the gambol-loving pen of a friend whose truly felicitous effusions have long delighted the readers of the Gazette.

To laugh with them that laugh, to mask with them that mask, and to dance with them that dance, is only another way of putting that kindly injunction in force, which bids us to rejoice with them who rejoice. It is as much the duty of a social being to cheer with his smile, where his smile can give pleasure, as it is to pay the tribute of a tear at the shrine of mortal sympathy. We have never approved of that species of false wisdom, which stalks with bilious and long faced solemnity through the world, growling at harmless hilarity, and like 'the blood boltered Banquo,' frightening cheery revellers from their stools. Avaunt the gloomy discontented visage of misanthropical sourness, whose glance curdles the milk of human kindness, and the glow of human joy. Let the weeping, whining, drawling, canting disciples of the blubbering Heraclitus retire to their caverns, and hatch lugubrious heroics denouncing fatalism, and woe to all who dare pledge a wine cup or squeak a fiddle. Let them pursue their own most edifying lachrymous entertainments, and permit the jolly sons of Momus to follow theirs. The world is wide enough for us all; 'for *thee* and *me*,' for the weeper and the laugher, the dancer and the moper, the singer and the growler. Pass to one side then, ye admirers of Heraclitus; go to, 'bite your thumbs,' and permit those who occasionally remember "the merry mirth of old Democritus" in the triumph of their pledge, to follow their own inclinations, and pick up fresh flowers of life, and bloom in the bright path where the rosy feet of Euphrozyne and Terpsichore have

'Left tiny prints on dew.'

How much more amiable is it to promote social recreations and innocent gaiety of heart than to ally ourselves with those dampers who sneer at sentertainments of their neighbours! We know the veral of these dampers, your slow paced, glum deliberative and exceedingly prudential personages, who 'damn with faint praise,' or reflect small voiced censoriousness candied o'er with sugar'd truisms, and saws dipped in the molasses of their own leucophlegmatic sympathies! Persons who are never doing any thing for society themselves, sicken with envy at those who do; and though the pipe and the tabor never resound within their own churlish walls, are under the rose very glad to listen to 'flutes and soft recorders' in the more chearful and cheering mansions of others. As one of the community here, we rejoice to hear of, much less to behold, and to share in those symposiastic meetings which shed a grace on society, where the ear is hailed with welcome greetings, and where one for a time forgets the cares of exile. We rejoice with them that rejoice, and are ever ready to wreathe the honored statues of the household gods with flowery garlands, and to list n to the voice of gladness as it echoes the light laughter of buoyant and innocent minds.

Of Mrs. Casement it has been our pleasing task to make mention on former occasions; and we again as ers', perform a similarly gratifying duty in presenting our readers with a hasty sketch of those charming festivities which converted her elegant mansion on Friday night, into a Bower of splendour, music, mirth, dancing and all that can soothe the fancy or captivate the taste.

It was no easy matter, on account of the phalanx of carriages and palankeens, to gain admittance at the magnificently illuminated gate-way, where orient stars of variegated splendour seemed reproaching the Pleiades for twinkling!! The great tree in the Court yard, as formerly, presented a magical appearance and seemed as if bending under a load of lustrous golden fruit, such as of old was guarded by a Dragon in the gardens of the Hesperides.

Mrs. Casement received her guests as they came, at the head of the stair case; and each person was previously announced by a capital Masque representing a Footman. This wight called himself a Lancashire man, and he had taken good care to hire himself early in the evening, so that he was at his post from the commencement of the festivities, and he appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to his mistress as well as the guests. In dress, language, and every requisite he supported his part capitally. He knew every person, though not one was able to find himself out, and he had something smart to say to al who addressed him. About ten o'clock the rooms swarmed with company; the old and young, the sitters & the standers, the lounging promenaders and the mercurial dancers, the hoppers and the gliders, the Sabinians and the Spaniards, the gay and the grave, the lovely and the comely, the fair and the majestic, the Minnas and the Brendas, the hyper-super fashionable, and the hemi demi semi, the vizored and the unvizored, the faces and the phizes, men and women—in short, Calcutta had all her beauty and her chivalry drawn out to grace the occasion. We shall not only be excused for not doing justice to all that was seen, heard, expressed, and understood, but we *must*, that's *poz*. We give all we can, and our readers must 'dream the rest.' For our part we still almost deem the whole a dream, 'an unsubstantial pageant faded.' A masque of fairies, a revel of the imagination, a brilliant phantasmagoria of the excited but half slumbering mind. It was, indeed, a happy scene altogether, and every one felt at ease and welcome.

Extricating ourselves from the crowd in the inner rooms, we passed on to that fairy land on the grand terrace, where we soon lost ourselves in the pleasant glooms of its greenwood arcades, where the verdant halfdrooping leaves reflected from their dewy surface a dim mysterious light. Here in course of the evening.

'An hundred nymphs their charming descants play'd,
And melting voices died along the glade.'

Towards one side was a spacious and beautiful recess—

'On high a purple canopy appear'd;
And under it in stately form was plac'd
A table with a thousand vases graced;
Laden with all the dainties that are found
In air, in sea, or on the fruitful ground.

Among the first persons we met, was 'Monsieur Jean Jacques Michel Guillaume Charlatan,' who said very little in the early part of the evening, but in process of time proved himself a traveller of observation, and a very humorous philosopher. His air was Frenchified according to the Frenchification of the old Regime. He seemed to have inhaled the air of Gascony.

We fell in with that most sublime speculative genius *Triptolemus Yellowley*. He was most appropriately garnished out in every respect and held forth with his wonted sapience on the usual subject, 'Quid faciat lætas segetes.' He had about him several engraved copies of a most felicitous invention, which he modestly contended to have existed before the flood, and to have been merely revived, and reintroduced by himself. This was a machine ycleut '*The Rhinoceros plough with* the living *principle for self-acting Antediluvian Coulter respectfully submitted to the agricultural society, as adapted in a peculiar manner to the* light *soils of Hindostan.*'

The plough in question was drawn by three Rhinoceroses, the first and foremost of whom had his horn performing the duty of a supplementary coulter, for it was buried in the ground. On the agriculturist's arm leaned the most adorable and desirable of damsels, his sister Miss Baby, dressed strictly according to the Shetland fashion. She vituperated India considerably, and scolded Tolemus exceedingly for going *wawling* about like *gommeril* as he was, and dragging her after him to the East. The last charge Tolemus stoutly denied, plainly hinting that had his wishes been consulted, Miss Baby never had trotted from her native land. Nay, he avowed that she had speculations of her own in coming to Calcutta;—that hearing something about *colonisation*, she had determined upon proceeding to the Eastean Ophir. Baby resented these insinuations; and then threw a great deal of ridicule upon the agriculturist's latest inventions and plans, his patent fog absorber, his musquitoe decomposer, his plan of making diamonds out of carbon, by burning the forests on the South-western frontier of Hindoostan: His proposel of raising a breed of and domesticating the animal called the *ant eater*, for the purpose of destroying white ants, &c. He had also a glorious idea of turning the Alligators of the Ganges to the use of man, and to render them docile as oxen in his agricultural labours. Baby turned sharply upon him and said, "Canst thou pull up Leviathan with a hook, or bore his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down?"—"I canna say exactly that I can," responded Trippy, "but 'omnia vincit labor,' for the whilk that thiming feull Ovid says *amor*, but I, *labor*; for I doubt na but with labour and perseverance and Heaven's grace I suld be able to turn the Alligators to the purposes of husbandry." *Bryce Snaelsfoot* the Pedlar, accompanied the agriculturist, and tried hard to make a good bargain of his Rhinoceros's plough engravings, as also to drive a brisk and knavish trade of the sundries which he had in his wallet.

A Native Officer of Sepoys sustained his character to the life, and was very inquisitive as to the scenes and persons before his apparently bewildered eyes. A Watchman went above like a most vigilant Constable as he was, springing his rattle wherever he apprehended danger of a row. A band of Italian Street Singers sang several glees, and beautiful airs in the course of the evening. They formed a very picturesque groupe, particularly the female choristers, and their highly rich, simply chaste and scientific strains were heard with the greatest interest and applause.

A School-mistress, followed by a bevy of youthful laughing maidens, and supported by her birch-wielding assistants, occasioned much merriment. The young *ladies* were all Achillesses in petticoats. They deported themselves with much humour and a great deal of natural vivacity, particularly at the supper table, when some of the damsels, as boarding school girls generally are, appeared extremely *sharp set*, for which they were smartly rebuked by their prudent mistress. In the country dance, too, they acquitted themselves very well.—A Ballad-singing Sailor, his old wife, and his young daughter, were very conspicuous, and the moment that they began to sing, a crowd instantly gathered round them. It is seldom one is destined to hear such enchanting choristers. The ballads sung were of that simply touching kind which are so dear to persons of taste and feeling. The Sailor also played the violin, and accompanied *Bess* with it, and his own voice.

A Polar Bear was exhibited, which by his gambols caused much amusement.

A groupe towards the latter end of the evening entered, which caused a great sensation. Our powers of description are put to a hard trial, when we attempt a sketch of this same sublimely ludicrous groupe than which we never beheld, such a potent engine of downright unsophisticated laughter. It was quite impossible to look at the apparitions, and not to laugh most heartily and immoderately. We hardly know what the groupe was meant to present, though we heard it mentioned that it might be Orpheus, followed by Rocks, Rivers, Satyrs, and Hemadryads. The rock moved in very majestically first. It was followed by a goodly phantasy of a gliding river, or a river god. Then came a black Bear—then a Hemadryad—next an Adjutant. There were several other transmogrifications The *adjutant* was one of the best things imaginable. It was the ne plus ultra of the ludicrous. The rock at length got into jeopardy, and we must say that we considered the conduct of some intruders upon it as much more boisterous than well bred. There ought to be no *pawing* at masquerades. *Hands off*. The rock heaved convulsively for a while. It truly seemed about to bring forth something; at last out came, not *ridiculus mus*, but a gay and handsome Cavalier. The ludicrous apparitions who formed the party next waltzed, and the movements of the Adjutant most especially, excited continual risibility. He opened his bill and fluttered and quivered, and *adjutantized* himself altogether in the most exquisite manner. At length this party of indescribables took themselves away amidst peals of applause. We cannot at this moment call to recollection all the makes and fancies of the evening. We have only given a few of the most conspicuous. There were some, near whom we could not get for the crowd. We observed a very handsome Turk. There were two well dressed Highlanders, though only one of them was entitled, by nativity and language, to the title. The other, however, in appearance, was a very handsome and well pourtrayed son of the mountains. A gentleman dressed in a full-dress suit of the early part of the late reign, looked extremely well; and all his mountings were most appropriate. There was a good Spanish Cavalier, and a correctly dressed Spanish Donno.—Country Dances and Quadrilles were danced alternately, so that neither Hoppers nor Gliders had any reason to complain. There was Waltzing also.—More we have neither space nor time to observe, than that all appeared happy—that every thing was done by the gentleman and lady of the hospitable mansion to make their guests comfortable—that the festivities were spirited & pleasing in the extreme, the rooms laid out with the greatest taste and effect, and the supper and wines of the very best.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MONMOUTH.

ATROCIOUS CASE OF POISON AND MURDER.

Rachel Edwards, and Mary Sandbrooke her servant, stood charged by the Coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of William Edwards, the husband of the prisoner Edwards. To-day the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Edwards but ignored as to Sandbrooke. About one o'clock Mrs. Edwards was placed at the bar, and arraigned on the indictment, which charged her with having on the 28th day of June last, wilfully mixed a quantity arsenic in milk and given it to her husband, who had languished of the poison till the 30th, when he died; and that so she did commit petit treason and murder. There were other counts charging her with administering the poison, without stating that it was infused in any liquid, and with procuring the deceased ignorantly to drink it. She pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Pearson opened the case for the prosecution. He proceeded to describe the situation of the parties who had been married about two years, and who kept the Cross Keys Inn, at Pontypool, until the death of the husband. After giving a general view of the evidence, he warned the jury that one of the principal witnesses, Mary Morgan, had varied her statement, and that therefore they must watch her evidence with the utmost jealousy. He concluded by expressing his confidence

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would give their anxious attention to the case, and would return such a verdict as justice to the prisoner and to the public would be ultimately found to require at their hands.

Ann Williams examined by Mr. Ludlow.—I am aunt to the prisoner by marriage. In June last she lived at the Cross Keys public-house, in the parish of Trevellen, in this county, with William Edwards, who was her husband; I was there on the Friday before his death between three and four in the afternoon. The prisoner then gave me two-pence to buy white arsenic, to kill mice, from the shop of Mr. Ebenezer Jones a druggist at Pontypool. I accordingly obtained it and gave it into the prisoner's hands. On Saturday morning, I was sent for to the Cross Keys, about two o'clock; I went there, and saw the prisoner and her maid. I left the house again, with a paper given me by Mary Sandbrooke, in the presence of the prisoner, and carried it to the shop of Mr. Probyn. On my return to the Cross Keys, I saw the prisoner and the maid, and told them that Mr. Probyn declined giving me the drugs, but the person who wanted them must come in person. Mrs. Edwards desired me to go with the same paper to the shop of Mr. Jones, which I did, and returned with some other articles. I delivered them to Mrs. Edwards herself, who gave me twopence received in change for my trouble, & said the woman who was waiting for the things in the house desired her to give it me. On neither of these days did I see the husband. On the Monday after, I saw Mary Sandbrooke and Mary Morgan on the turnpike-road, and afterwards went to the Cross Keys. There I saw the prisoner, who asked me if I had said any thing about what she had on Friday? I replied, "I had, and would do so again." I had not then been to the Coroner.

Mary Morgan examined by Mr. Pearson.—I am turned 16 years of age. I lived as servant with Mrs. Edwards, and knew her husband. I recollect Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Mary Sandbrooke going to Abergavenny fair on the Monday before Mr. Edwards died. I had lived with them a twelvemonth before that time. My master and mistress used frequently to quarrel. They slept in different beds; sometimes in the same, and sometimes in different rooms. She has threatened to run him through with a knife, when she has had a knife in her hand. When he was absent, within six weeks of his death, she has wished some mischief would happen to him before he came home. I knew a person named James Lewis.

Mr. Campbell objected to any evidence tending to show that Mrs. Edwards had an illicit attachment, as she could not be prepared to meet such a charge.

Mr. Justice Bayley intimated that the topic should not be pressed, & Mr. Pearson immediately yielded.

The witness proceeded.—All three returned from the fair the same evening; my master riding one horse, and my mistress and Mary the other. My master was unwell that evening. On Tuesday evening, between six and seven, when my master was in bed, my mistress sent me to Mr. Ebenezer Jones's shop. She desired me to procure three pennyworth of crow fig (a vulgar term for nux vomica). I obtained several pieces, which resembled beans, and gave them to my mistress. On Wednesday morning I saw my mistress putting tea into the pot for breakfast. She cut two of the crow-figs into small slices, and put them into the pot; then poured hot water in, let it stand for a few minutes, poured out a cup-full, added sugar and cream, and carried it up-stairs with a piece of bread and butter. She said she was going to take some breakfast to my master I saw her go up stairs, but did not see into what room she went. My master did not rise that day. My mistress returned directly, leaving the cup up-stairs. Neither she nor I took any of the tea from that pot. In a few minutes she went up again, and returned with the cup empty. She poured out another cup, took it up-stairs, and returned after some time with it empty. James Buckley, a soldier, was in the house that morning. On the evening of the same day, my mistress sent me again to Jones's and directed me to bring an ounce of salts, a vomit, and laudanum. I obtained them. On the morning of Thursday, my mistress sent me with a basin of milk to my master who was in bed. It was my office to empty the vessels in the room, but I did not do so on Wednesday or Thursday. When I came down stairs from giving the milk, my mistress asked if I had given it to him? I said I was afraid to take any thing up-stairs. She asked why? I replied, for fear she should do any thing to her husband and lay the blame upon me. Mary Sandbrooke, who had been out at work the earlier part of the week came home on Friday evening. On Saturday I was not in my master's room, nor did I ever see him again alive. In the morning of Saturday I went to the top of the stairs to call my mistress, who had a key in her hand. I told her a woman wanted her, & asked if that was the key of master's room? She said, "Yes; I asked her if she had locked the door? she said "Yes:" she was afraid any one should come up-stairs to take any thing out of the room. The key had usually been in the door, and the door kept open. I never saw it locked before, except on fair-days. Saturday is market-day, but it was not usually locked on market-days. Between two and three in the night after, I heard of my master's death. My mistress came down and said that master was dead. Mary Sandbrooke was with me cleaning the house. She sent me for Betty Cadwallader after I had cleaned the house, who came between five and six. My mistress directed Sandbrooke and me to take a utensil to the canal, which I had never done before, and directed us to rinse the bucket in which we carried it. Its contents looked yellowish, & as if vomited. The next day my mistress asked me and Mary to go to Ann Williams, to desire her not to say that she had been for the arsenic to Ebenezeo Jones. We went and delivered our mistress's directions to Ann Williams. I was also directed to wash out a small basin which appeared to have had milk in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Twiss.—My master had supper, unwell as he was, when he returned from the fair on Monday. I am sure my master was not out on the Wednesday—the day the tea was taken to him. When I saw him on Friday he was in bed, and had not been up at all that morning. The canal, into which I emptied the vessel after my master's death, was at the front of the house. It was between two and three in the morning when we emptied it. I never heard my master vomit in his illness. I am quite sure the slicing of the beans was on Wednesday and the time I saw my master in bed on the [redacted] I have never said that I believed my master died on Monday evening; I did not think he would before the Coroner that on the [redacted] the beans were sliced, my master went out, had his working clothes on, and stayed out all day: my mistress desired me to say this. I was then upon my oath. I believe I fixed a time for his coming home, but what I do not remember. I also told the Coroner's jury that on the Friday my master went out in the morning and returned between nine and ten at night. That was a false oath as well as the other. I also told the jury, not that it was the prisoner, but Mary Sandbrooke who sent me to desire the old woman not to say any thing. I heard my mistress give an order to Mary Sandbrooke respecting it; but I told the Coroner's jury that I did not hear it. I said nothing to the Coroner's jury about having seen the prisoner slice the beans into the tea pot. I believe my mistress told me the crow-fig was to kill crows: and after this direction, she suffered me to see her slice it into the tea-pot.

Re-examined.—On monday my mistress desired me to tell these falsehoods to the Coroner's jury. She told me for my life not to say that I fetched the salts, the vomit, or the laudanum. She told me to say that my master was out on those days. No one has encouraged me to come and give my evidence as I have done to day.

Mary Coslet examined by Mr. Ludlow.—At one time I lived at the Cross Keys. Since I left it I have often been at the house. On the Monday after Edwards's death I was there. I went to Mrs. Edwards, and said "Dear Mrs. Edwards, what a shocking thing is here!" and I said "Well mistress, have you given any thing to master?" She said "Give what?" I replied, "Give what we were talking of when I was here?" She replied, "Give what, Mary?" I said, "You know what we were talking of when I was here." She said, "What was that?" I said "You remember what little Peggy said, when I was here, to give a little to master?" and Mrs. Edwards said, "For God's sake, my good girl, do not say any thing about that now."

Richard Jerry examined by Mr. Pearson.—I am a labouring man living within three quarters of a mile from Pontypool, and was acquainted with the deceased and the prisoner. I was at their house about three weeks before his death; he was out, but his wife was at home. She asked me if I was married? I said "No;" she said, "that I was best off: no one had made such a job of herself as she had." I said "possibly so;" she said "she was tied up to fool; she would as lieve see the Devil as see him: he was an enemy in her sight every way."

Ebenezer Jones examined by Mr. Ludlow.—I am a druggist, and live at Pontypool. On Friday evening I served Ann Williams with two pennyworth of white arsenic. The next day she had an ounce and a half of white arsenic, three pennyworth of copperas, and spirits of camphor. The whole parcel came to sixteen pence. I served Mary Morgan with four pennyworth of laudanum on the Tuesday or Wednesday, but I recollect nothing else. I cannot say whether I did or did not sell her nux vomica.

Cross examined by Mr Campbell.—My attention was called to this subject by Edwards's death; but I never recollected selling nux vomica to Mary Morgan.

Mr. Richard Probyn, druggist at Pontypool, said that Ann Williams came to his shop on the Saturday, and that he refused to let her have what she came for.

On cross-examination the witness said that she told him she wanted it for a person, a female on the road. She said nothing about Mrs. Edwards or the Cross Keys. He had a conversation with her on the Monday, when he reminded her of what she said, and she then declared that she had told him she wanted it for Mrs. Edwards of the Cross Keys. Before the Coroner she said she received the paper from Mary Sandbrooke. The witness would not believe her on her oath.

Upon re-examination, Mr. Probyn gave as his only reason for not believing Ann Williams on her oath, her contradictory statements on this subject. He had been subpœnaed on the part of the prisoner.

By My Justice Bayley.—On Monday, before the Coroner, Ann Williams said she gave the paper to a strange woman in the Cross Keys.

Jabez Thomas, a surgeon, opened the body of the deceased, and described the situation of the stomach, from which it clearly appeared that arsenic had been administered.

Edward Harris Phillips, the Coroner, and also a surgeon, examined the stomach, and applied tests to its contents, and had no doubt that it contained arsenic, and that the inflammation was produced by that mineral. He said that the witness Ann Williams knew English, but not sufficiently to give evidence in that language. She was a woman of good character, and entitled, in his judgment, to credit on her oath.

John Shoer, surgeon, of Pontypool, who also saw the stomach and it contents, and applied tests to the contents, corroborated the opinion of the last two witnesses.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner being called on for her defence, said, "I am an innocent woman."

At the request of Mr. Campbell, Mary Morgan was recalled and her examination before the Coroner read over to her. She admitted it to be a correct statement of what she then swore. It differed from her evidence to-day not only in the particulars which she had admitted on cross-examination, but in others. It stated that her master was a little tipsy after Abergavenny fair; that her mistress came down in the night on which her master died, and said she was shockingly frightened at his illness, and that she seemed frightened at his death. When asked the reason of her opposing statements, she persisted that she swore falsely on the persuasion of her mistress.

Charles Waters was called on behalf of the prisoner, and examined by Mr. Campbell.—He said, Mrs. Edwards, on the evening after her husband's death, sent me to the Coroner's house, requesting to have an inquest on her husband's body the next day.

Three other witnesses were called, who stated that the deceased and the prisoner appeared on amicable terms, and that they never knew any thing against the prisoner's character.

Mr. Justice Bayley began his address to the jury, by imploring them to give their serious and earnest attention to the case, and to dismiss from their minds every thing they had heard respecting it before they entered the box. There were two questions for their consideration—first, whether the deceased came to his death by receiving arsenic into the stomach; and, secondly, whether it was administered by the prisoner. On the first point the learned Judge recapitulated the substance of the medical evidence, and intimated that it left little doubt of the cause of Edwards's decease. He then proceeded to read over all the evidence applicable to the second question, distinguishing the particulars in which Williams and Morgan were contradicted by the chemists, and directing them in all other particulars to receive their testimony with caution, especially that of the latter. He warned them not to rely too much on the conversation of Mary Coslet, as conversations were always liable to great misconception, and as this conversation was not a very probable one in the relative situation of the parties. There were some things in the case which could not be doubted—that Ann Williams purchased arsenic; that the prisoner had constant access to the deceased; and that no medical man was called in to see him during his illness. The learned Judge proceeded to comment on the whole evidence, pointing out every favorable circumstance for the prisoner, especially the purchase of the two parcels of arsenic, when one would more than suffice for the purpose, and concluded by an earnest prayer, that Almighty God would direct the Jury to the truth of this most awful issue.

The Jury retired at 11 o'clock, and remained in deliberation till nearly one, when they returned into the box, amidst the breathless anxiety of the Court, delivered a verdict of—*Guilty*

The prisoner being asked if she had any thing to offer, merely begged his Lordship's favour.

Mr. Justice Bailey, deeply affected and almost exhausted by his fatigue and the agitation of his feelings, proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law. He observed that the length of the trial, extending beyond midnight, had given her (the prisoner) another day for preparation, of which he implored her to make ample use. After repeating his exhortations to penitence and prayer in the most earnest language, he concluded with adjudging that on Friday next she should be drawn to a place of execution, and that her body, after death, should be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

The prisoner, during this address, leant over the bar, so that her face was concealed. She appeared to be almost worn out by the agonizings proceedings of the day.

On Friday a woman who lived in Half-moon-alley, Cloth-fair, was found hanging by her garters to a nail in her lodgings, but being cut down, and taken care of, she soon revived. The reason she gave for this rash action was, that having a quarrel with an intimate friend, she was determined to be revenged of her.

Marlborough-street.—Outrage in a Gaming House.—The other evening a party of Gentlemen who had been considerable sufferers in consequence of their imprudence at a gambling-house in Pall-mall, in a moment of desperation proceeded to the house, determined to be revenged on the owner, and if possible to recover (if not by fair, by foul means) part of their lost store. For this purpose they armed themselves with sticks, and repaired to the house at about ten o'clock at night, where they found some persons playing. Their first object was to make an attack upon the individuals who had the care of the box holding the bank. One of the party attacked him desperately with a stick, while the others put out the lights and broke the lamps, and thus succeeded in carrying off the bank. The parties were recognised, and warrants of assault were issued against them; they all appeared before Mr. Roe the Sitting Magistrate, when the charge was made out by the person assaulted.

A young gentleman of fashionable appearance was spokes man; he reprobates the existence of gaming-houses, as being instrumental to the ruin of young gentlemen. He had been led into the above house, where in the course of three weeks he had lost 300l. The owner had only been charged the other day at Bow-street; and now he had the unblushing effrontery to appear in Court against a person whom his house had ruined.

Mr. Roe told him he had his remedy against the house by indictment if he felt aggrieved; but he had no right to take the law in his own hands.—He was ordered to find bail.

Elopement.—In the Court of Chancery on Tuesday an application was made by Messrs. Hart and Barber, on behalf of the guardians of Anne Pilkington, under the following circumstances, as stated in the petition, and the affidavits filed in support of it:—In the month of July, 1811, the late Sir Thomas Pilkington died, leaving four infant daughters, his co-heiresses, of whom the defendant Anne, is now about 17 years of age, and entitled to a fortune of 60,000*l.* subject to a couple of annuities. In 1813, her paternal uncle, Sir Thomas Pilkington, and her maternal uncle, Mr. Tuffnell, were appointed her guardians by this Court. She had been residing for the last eight months with her grandmother, Mrs. Tuffnell, of Springfield-place, near Chelmsford, where she became acquainted with Mr. Philip Bennet, the younger, of Bougham, Suffolk, who about three months ago, applied to her guardians for leave to pay his addresses to her. They, however, did not consider him an eligible match for their ward, and therefore declined to encourage his overtures. On Friday the 16th inst. the young lady dined at the house of Sir John Tyrrell, Bart. at Boreham, near Chelmsford, in company with her grandmother and other relatives; and in the course of the evening she contrived to withdraw herself from the rest of the company, and eloped with Mr Bennet, with whom she was seen travelling in a gig with the utmost expedition; nor has either of the fugitives been since discovered. The petitioners conceived it their duty to state these facts to the Lord Chancellor; and prayed that his Lordship would be pleased to make such order as he should think proper.—The Lord Chancellor ordered, that Mr. Bennet should immediately restore the infant defendant, Anne Pilkington, to her guardian, Mr. Tuffnell, and that he (Mr. Bennet) should attend his Lordship on the next seal.—The Court will not sit again before November.

John Palmer, commonly called *John Scroggins* (the pugilist), came up to be examined in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in order to take the benefit of the Act. He had been latterly keeping a public-house, but had met with no success in that line of business.

None of his creditors opposing him, the Court directed that he should be discharged.

Union hall.—A Female Warrior.—[redacted] Jones, better known by the name of "*Waterloo Tom*," was brought up in the custody of one of the officers of the Mendicity Society, charged with an act of vagrancy, having been found that morning begging in Camberwell.—The officer stated, that the prisoner was a constant customer of his, and had been before a Magistrate seven or eight times on similar charges, and notwithstanding she had been as often in gaol, it had not the effect of making her discontinue her pursuits, which she could very well do, as she was receiving a pension of 1*s.* 9*d.* per day, she having been wounded at the battle of Waterloo, from which exploit she derived the appellation of "*Waterloo Tom*".—The prisoner, a strong masculine woman, about 35 years of age, with sabre wounds all over her face, especially on the nose, being called on to show cause why she should not be sent to gaol, told the Magistrate if she was, it would be an extremely hard case. She stated that her husband had belonged to the 7th Light Dragoons, and had served under the Duke of Wellington in all his campaigns, and she herself, in the attire of a private soldier, had followed him through Spain, Portugal, and other continental countries, and did military duty. She was at the battle of Waterloo, where her husband fell from his horse by a gun-shot. She immediately mounted his steed and joined in the battle, and was instrumental in saving the life of Captain Lance, belonging to her husband's troop. In which enterprize she was severely wounded, and her sex was then for the first time discovered. After the battle she was sent to England, and was now receiving 1*s* a day from the Captain, and 9*d.* a day pension from the Government. She concluded her narrative by saying, it was very harsh treatment for her, who had served her King and country, to be locked up in the jaws of a prison for begging a halfpenny. The Magistrate asked the officer if he was positive she applied for alms, and being answered in the affirmative, she was committed to the mill, at Brixton, for a month.

TWENTY EIGHTH
LOTTERY,
For the Improvement
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

SEVENTH DAY,S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2201, Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3267, 5188, Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 3024, Prize of 2,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2168, 4283, 1848, 1317, Prizes of 1,000, Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4928, 3105, 2076, 1614, 1418, 2054, 5028 3630, 2930, Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 1056, Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1155, 1502, Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rupees each.
Nos. 1101, 5175, Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1291, 2305, 4753, 5501, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 403. 496, 529, 2178, 3961, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2481, Prize of 60,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3446, Prize of 10 000 Sa. Rs.
No. 2745, Prize of 5.000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 3069, 5075, 5384, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 990, 1055, 3043, 3789, 4831, 4989, 5382, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Thursday, Feb. 13, 1823.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2888, Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 3403, Prize of 2000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2171, 2682, and 4040, Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 778, 3023, 3088, 5827, and 5838, Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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